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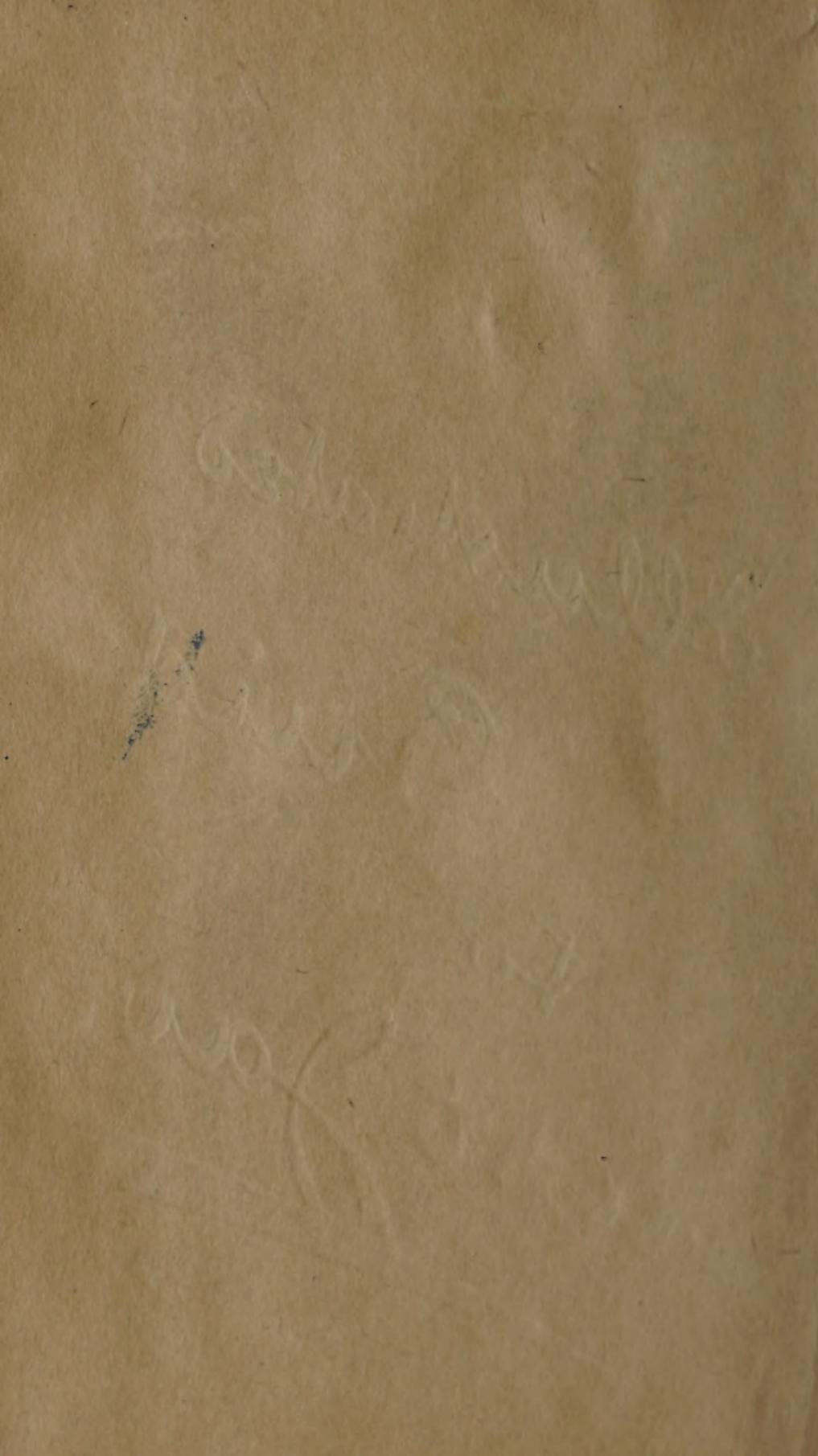


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Vereniging Toeristenwerke
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Illustrated
Guide

Vol 2

to
East Java

3930

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Foto:

The Sand Sea in Clouds. (See Chapter on 'Tosari'). O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.



Vereeniging Toeristenverkeer.

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Official Tourist Bureau.

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ILLUSTRATED GUIDE

TO

EAST JAVA.

BY
J. M. PLANTE FÉBURE.

Ellen E. Page
Oct 18 1928

THE OFFICIAL TOURIST BUREAU

WELTEVREDEN-BATAVIA

has been established to provide information to intending Tourists and Visitors to Java. It is under Government Control, and is therefore able to supply accurate facts.

Full Information to be obtained **free**, concerning all Tours throughout Java and the Archipelago,

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TRIPS IN EAST JAVA.

The numerous tranches which have been opened as feeders to the main railway from Batavia to Sourabaya, have rendered accessible to the more leisured tourist many beauty spots in East Java, which previously could only be visited, if at all, at a great outlay both of time and money.

The following tours, of which a description will follow, can be recommended:

I. *From Kertosono* (on the main line, between Solo and Sourabaya) to *Blitar* by rail. From Blitar to the *crater lake of Mt. Keloet*. From Blitar to *Malang* by rail. From Malang per trap *via* Batoe to *Poedjon*, whence several excursions can be made. From Poedjon to Malang and thence by rail to *Bangil*. From Bangil per trap to *Prigen*, a starting point for several excursions. From Prigen to Bangil, by rail to *Lawang*, per trap as far as Poerwodadi and on horse-back or per sedan chair to *Nongko Djadjar* (several excursions). From Nongko Djadjar on horse-back or per sedan chair to *Tosari* (various excursions) *via* Ngadiwono. From Tosari on horse-back or per sedan chair to *Poespo*, thence per trap to *Pasoerocean* and by rail to *Sourabaya*.

Travellers leaving the steamer at Sourabaya can make this trip in the contrary direction.

Visitors who have more time at their disposal should not fail to visit the *Kawah Idjen*. They must proceed by rail from Sourabaya *via* Pasoe-roean to Banjoewangi, from which point the trip is made.

Travellers who have less time at their disposal can omit the excursion to the crater lake of Mt. Keloet, near Blitar.

II. From Sourabaya to Porrong (by rail). From there per trap to *Prigen*; from *Prigen* to *Bangil* (per trap); from *Bangil* to *Malang* (by rail) and from there to *Poedjon* (per trap) and back to *Malang*; from *Malang* to *Lawang* (by rail); *Lawang*—*Vongko Djadjar*—*Tosari*—*Poespo*—*Pasoeroean*—*Sourabaya* (see I).

III. See II as far as *Malang*. From *Malang* per trap and on horse-back to *Tosari*. From *Tosari* on horse-back *via* *Ngadisari* to *Sockapoera*, per trap to *Probolinggo* and by rail to *Sourabaya*; or to *Pasoeroean* should the visitor intend to leave for *Banjoewangi* next morning.

Many other combinations of the above-mentioned trips can readily be arranged.

TO THE CRATER LAKE OF MT. KELOET.

This excursion is too exhausting to be done by ladies and can only be recommended to tourists who have had some experience of mountaineering.

As this trip takes about fourteen hours, the visitor should leave *Blitar* at half past four or five o'clock in the morning, per trap. It is absolutely necessary to have a good guide, who can be engaged at the Hotel du Chemin de Fer at Blitar, a good up-country hotel. The greater part of the excursion must be done on foot, so that the visitor should carry along with him a sufficient supply of food and drinks.

As far as *Panataran* 1), where one of the largest Hindoo temples may be seen, the road is in excellent condition. At this point there are two sharp curves and the road deteriorates to *Tjandi Sewoe*, a native village which is

1) *Tjandi Panataran* is the most remarkable temple ruin of East Java, and the largest but one of Java (the *Boro Boedoer* near *Djokjakarta* being the largest).

It consists of three superimposed terraces. On the third terrace was formerly the temple proper, which was removed by ignorant so-called restorers, so that it is now impossible to replace the temple in its original position.

On the lowest terrace, on the outer wall, are carved

reached shortly after six. Here one or two coolies are engaged to carry the food and drinks, and the visitor proceeds on foot through a coffee plantation, to a point where a steep zig zag path leads down to the Kali Mas, the broad bed of which, thickly strewn with large and small stones, lies between rough and very steep rocky walls. This clough is called the *Doerga Clough* (*doerga* means giant) and as the visitor proceeds between these walls, often quite bare, sometimes covered only with mosses or small leaves, or shaggy grasses he arrives at the conclusion that the mighty waters of the Kali Mas have forced a passage through this clough.

Usually, at this point, the Kali Mas is only a small mountain stream, but its force makes one realise the all-destroying power of this

taferels of the *Ramayana*, on the middle terrace are images of the *Kresnayana* and the *Kalayawanāntaka*, both inscribed in Javanese from parts of the Hindoo epos *Maha-bharata*. Along the upper terrace are *Garoedas* and lions.

In front of the temple are large *çiva* images in the shape of temple guards.

The temple dates from the middle of the fourteenth century. Near by is the so-called pendoppo terrace, round which are carved some remarkable reliefs, probably illustrating an old Javanese novel, the text of which is lost. To this temple group belong a bathing place, also adorned with sculpture, and a small temple-annex.

river when heavy rains cause it to fill the whole of its broad bed.

The stream has to be crossed and recrossed and it is often difficult to keep one's footing. It is not advisable to cross the river bare-footed, as many of the stones are very sharp.

At a point where the river is somewhat narrower a little waterfall comes rushing down; near it are some bamboo ladders (which are however often destroyed by the water) which facilitate the climb over the rocky walls next the fall.

Again the path descends to the river bed. One walks one hour, two hours, the bed of the river getting always narrower. Here and there is a bamboo ladder.

At last, at a bend in the path, the visitor perceives Mt. Soengging, situated on the crater lake. The mountain rises perpendicularly, almost black, quite bare, and looks as if a huge block had been violently torn away, giving the perpendicular, regularly shaped blocks of which the mountain is formed, the appearance of mastic.

The road continues to ascend. At one time the stream is beneath us, at another we have to cross it. At last the visitor reaches a water-

fall, the water of which is drawn from the lake by means of a small sluice, built there by the department of Public Works. Near the fall the path winds up to Mt. Welirang (*Sulphur Mountain*), formed of beautifully coloured stones. Opposite this mountain is Mt. Obat (*Herb Mountain*) so called because the natives fancy the mountain to possess a smell of herbs.

From the top of Mt. Welirang (a low top) the visitor beholds the splendid, green crater lake of the Keloet, surrounded by lofty, steep rocks, the one in the back ground being Mt. Keloet. As one cannot compare the lake with anything near, it is very difficult to estimate the area of the lake. One often fails to realise the grandeur of the surroundings. It may be said here, that the diameter is about 5000 feet.

The surface of the lake is even and calm.

Near the lake is a simple shelter for workmen of the Public Works, who every now and again come here to note the height of the lake.

From Tjandi Sewoe it takes about five hours to reach the lake, which is one of the most interesting in the world.

Leaving the crater lake at half past twelve, the visitor can be back at Blitar at 7 p.m.

Charge for a trap *f* 6. Guide *f* 4. Coolie *f* 1.

MALANG

is situated in the Plain of Malang at 1400 feet above sea level. It is a healthy, lovely little place, where races are held in the month of September.

Hotels: Hotel Marinus Jansen ; Hotel Jensen.

Marketday.



Little excursions from Malang are those:

1^o. to the bathing place **Mendit** (Wendit); to Mendit and back in about 1½ hour; charge for a carriage *f* 6.

2^o. to **Singosari** (Hindoo ruins); by rail in $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; railway fares: 1st cl. *f* 0,50; 2nd. cl. *f* 0,25.

3^o. to the bathing place **Soember Ringin**, 2 hours, drive from Malang; charge for a carriage *f* 16,50, for a trap *f* 5.

This trip can be connected with a trip to the **Hindoo ruins at Kidal** and **Toempang**, the charge for carriage and trap being the same.

It is possible to reach Tosari *via* Toempang or *via* Djaboeng. The visitor proceeds per trap as far as Djaboeng (1½ or 2 hours) and thence on horse-back via Ngadiwono to Tosari (6 hours).

It is a very beautiful road.

Charge for a carriage from Malang to Djaboeng *f* 12, for a trap *f* 3.50. The charges are the same for a carriage or a trap from Malang to Toempang. Horses or sedan chairs must be ordered on the previous day by telegram, at the Sanatorium Tosari. The charge for a horse from Djaboeng or Toempang to Tosari is *f* 7.—, for a sedan chair *f* 10.

This trip is, however, seldom made.

An excursion which can be highly recommended, is that *via* Batoe to **Poedjon**, whence several beautiful trips can be made per trap, on foot or on horse-back.

The traveller is advised to leave at six or half past six in the morning. The road is very fine and *en route* one has splendid views of Mt. Kawi, the Ardjoeno Mountains and, looking back, of the Tengger and Mt. Smeroe.

from which every now and again a huge, dense column of greyish smoke escapes. In two hours Batoe (2878 ft. a.S.) is reached, where the visitor takes another trap. The road from Batoe to Poedjon has many curves and grades. Just ahead is the steep wall of the Radjeg-wesi (*iron fence*) between the Kawi and the Andjasmara Mountains. At every bend in the road the eye is caught by new, wonderful panoramas of which Mt. Smeroe with its stately rising smoke column is the *point de mire*.

At the villa "Petite Suisse" the road straightens out and a few minutes later the trap halts in the large garden of the Hotel Poedjon, at 3662 feet above sea level. This is a good up-country hotel, built on the pavilion system, and is frequently visited by Sourabayan families during the holidays.



View of a brooklet.

I. TRIP TO THE "DJOBAN RONDO" (WATERFALL):

This fall can be reached on foot or on horse-back in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour past coffee plantations, when ascending the slope of Mt. Panderman, north east of the Kawi Mts. From this point plateaux and mountain landscapes rise each more extensive than the last, the Ardjoeno with its five tops — Welirang, Kembar (*the Twins*), Bakal and Ardjoeno or Widodaren — the Tengger Mts. and the Smeroe.

The Djoban Rondo is one of the most lovely falls one can imagine. It is framed by an abundance of tropical verdure. The view is so fascinating that it is difficult to leave this fairy place.

On the way back the traveller can make a short cut thus accomplishing the whole distance in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour.

Charge for a horse f 2.25. Horse attendant f 0.20. Guide f 0.40. Sedan chair f 2.25.

II. TO NGANTANG. (Per trap or on horse-back).

Of all roads in East Java the one from Poedjon to Ngantang is no doubt one of the most beautiful. Past hill tops overgrown with fallow grass, which glitters like pure gold in

the rays of the sun, past vertiginous raynes, apparently filled with an indescribable richness of vegetation, past mountain ridges where the primeval forest is left and at the foot of which rustles the Kali Konto, where numerous falls come rushing down. Through this paradise the road leads to Ngantang: ascending and descending, winding around the



Bridge across
the Brantas River.

rocks and slopes of hills at the foot of the Kawi Mts., the Parang Klakah and Darawati.

The finest falls on this road are those of **Trètès** and the **Kedong Redjo**.

Travellers who may care to have a cold bath can stop at the *Wilhelmina bath*, on the road to Ngantang, half an hour's walk from Poedjon. The key of the bath room is to be had at the Hotel Lebak Sari, some distance farther on.

It takes about 2 hours to reach Ngantang by trap. Charge for a trap *f* 4.50, for a horse *f* 3.50.

III. EXCURSION TO Mt. DARAWATI.

Leaving Poedjon at 6 a.m. on horse-back, the traveller can easily be back before tiffin.

Somewhat west of Poedjon, on the road to Ngantang and past the bridge across the Kali Konto a rather steep path leads across the saddle of Mt. Darawati and Toenggangan and then through coffee plantations up to the Darawati.

It is very cool in these gardens ; tree-tops forming an arch over the path, thus giving the traveller a welcome shelter from the sun.

Approaching the top of the mountain, the trees give place to shrubs, and these again to tall, yellow-green grass. Very near the top the path bends to the right and again the traveller beholds the splendour of the mountain landscape: five-topped Ardjoeno on the right and ahead the Argawayang and the Djompyong and Andjasmara, varying in height from 6500 to 7500 feet. Beneath are the *Sawahs*, green or fallowbrown, planted or ploughed.

Continuing his way the visitor sees towards the east the Tengger, and more to the south the ideal cone of the mighty Smeroe.

The path descends, winds to the western slope of the Darawati, then suddenly opens to

a view of the plain of Djomblang. Far away is the vague outline of Mt. Lawoe, with Mt. Wilis to the left.

The plain, in the haze of the morning, has the appearance of an inland sea, the ploughed rice-fields, dimly seen through the cloudveil, look like sand banks and shallows.

It is like a dream. One cannot believe that

Main Road.



this is something real; it looks just too frail and unsubstantial.

Mt. Darawati itself has nothing to show worth seeing.

The charge for a horse is f 3.50, for a guide f 0.50. Horse attendant f 0.25. Sedan chair f 3.50.

From Malang to Poedjon $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours. Charge

for a trap from Malang to Batoe *f* 3.25 from Batoe to Poedjon *f* 1.25, tips included.

From Poedjon to Malang $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Charge for a trap *f* 4.50 tip included.

BANGIL.

Bangil is a very simple place, and is hardly worth a visit. For travellers from the south (Malang, Lawang) it is the starting point for a trip to **Prigen** or **Trètès**, while tourists from Sourabaya leave the train at Porrong (north of Bangil) whence they proceed per trap to Prigen or Trètès.

Travellers leaving the train at Bangil, go per trap *via* Pandaan to the hotel at Prigen. The road is very good and beyond Pendaan the traveller obtains some very beautiful views of the Ardjoeno Mts. ahead, with the Penanggoengan cone on the right.

The traps stop a little past the Rest House *Hadi Hardjo*, and here the traveller has to descend and to walk for about 5 minutes. Should he intend to stop at the Hotel Trètès, 10 minutes farther on, he can go on horseback, several horses always being kept in readiness at the point where the traps stop.

Both the Hotel Prigen (1900 feet a.S.) and the Hotel Trètès (2600 feet) are good up-country hotels. In the holidays (September/October) there are always many Sourabayan families in residence so that one is advised to wire beforehand for rooms.

From the Hotel Prigen one has a great view



Foto:

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

of the immense Plain of Bangil and the sea.

It takes about two hours from Porrong or Bangil to Prigen.

Charge for a trap *f* 3.50 tip included.

I. The Trips to **DIANA BATH**, a charming little waterfall, and the high fall of **Poetjok Troeno** can be easily made on foot. Travellers who prefer it can get very good, strong ponies at the hotel. These trips take no more than one hour. Charge for a horse *f* 1.—

II. TRIP TO TRAWAS.

In order not to take the same road twice, the tourist is advised to go to Trawas by the road to the south and come back by the road to the north.

The road goes in the direction of the Ardjoeno Mts.; the path is scattered with stones and seems the ancient bed of a small mountain stream. The road soon turns to the right through an enchanting forest, where on rare occasions, tigers are seen. There are still tigers on the slopes of the Ardjoeno Mts.

The road at last descends to a sunny hill slope. Looking backward, the traveller will see, above the trees of the forest, the crater top of the Ardjoeno Mts. — the Welirang — reflecting the sun's rays.

On the opposite side are the Hotels Prigen and Trètès, and in the same direction, in the far distance, the Smeroe's smoke column may be seen from time to time.

Farther on, on the right, is the road to Prigen, on the left that to Trawas (a very fine road). Close to Trawas, the tourist passes by the villa *Soeka Seneng*, then by the Rest House (passanggrahan), with a nicely laid out garden with several rose-beds.

Entrance is prohibited, unless one has obtained permission from the chief local authority (assistant resident) at Modjokerto to stop there for some time or for the night.

From the terrace of the Rest House a beautiful view can be obtained of the Penanggoengan. Behind the Rest House are the Ardjoeno Mts. On the slope of one of these, Mt. Boetak, the Rest House is built.

Some distance farther on is Djolotoendo, a hot spring.

On the return journey the traveller goes as far as the above-mentioned crossing, where he must go straight on instead of turning to the right. Soon afterwards the path descends to a small, rustling stream, and then ascends to the point where the traps stop, near the Hotel Prigen. The duration of this trip is $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 hours.

The charge for a horse is *f* 2.50. Horse attendant *f* 0.25.

III. TO THE GOENOENG (Mt.) LIMAS.

The stone-coverad path, above-mentioned, leads through a coffee plantation and forest in $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 hours to the top of Mt. Limas (4250 feet) from where a great view of the plain round Bangil and the sea in the far distance opens to

the gaze of the traveller, on whose left is the Goenoeng Boetak (3957 feet a.S.) and more to the north the Penanggoengan (5392 feet) covered with yellowish grass.

Charge for a horse *f* 1.25.

IV. Other small trips to be made in the vicinity of ~~Poedjon~~ are: — *Prigen*

a. to the top of the Penanggoengang (5392 feet) from where one has a beautiful view of the surrounding landscape.

Charge for a horse *f* 3.—

b. to the Sacred Tree. Charge for a horse *f* 0.50.



Foto :

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

The Ardjoeno Mts.

c. to Indro Kilo (ruins of a Buddhist temple), 4 or 5 hours on horseback. Charge for a horse *f* 2.50.

d. To Mt. Boetak. Charge for a horse *f* 2.

e. to Soember Wekas and plateau. Charge for a horse f. 0.75.

V. One of the most fascinating trips one



Foto:

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

Mt. Welirang. Near the top.

can imagine is that **to the top of the Welirang** — the crater top of the Ardjoeno Mts.

We must, however, repeat the remark made to travellers wishing to see the crater lake of the Keloet (see page 11).

Intending visitors to Mt. Welirang should give notice the day before to the hotelkeeper, in order that he may arrange for food, drinks etc. which are sent to Lali Djiwo, a mountain hut, situated at 8200 feet a.S., on the slope of the Ardjoeno Mts. The traveller has to stop for the night in this hut, and as it is the

property of Mrs. de Clonie Mc. Lennan, at Trètès, he must ask her permission (wich is never refused) to spend the night at Lali Djivo. Mrs. Mc. Lennan then sends a native ahead who sees that everything is ready for the visitors. The hut contains a dining room, four small bedrooms (each one with two beds), a kitchen, stable etc. Adjoining the hut is a swimming bath, which, however, is seldom used, as the temperature is generally too low to make an icy bath inviting.

The visitor should leave Prigen (or Trètès) at half past one at the latest.

A great part of the road leads through a coffee plantation and bears much resemblance to an ancient river bed — the path being scattered with stones which give some trouble to the horses.

At about half past three the traveller reaches a mountain stream where the horses rest and drink. Then the road continues along the stony path, bordered by *pellettan*-shrubs with red, orange and yellow bunches of flowers.

Farther on begin the *tjemara* wood where the twilight of late afternoon reigns.

Here and there are open spaces, covered with grass, *tjemaras* and several other kinds

of trees and flowers from the temperate and subtropical zones. Proceeding farther into the wood the traveller gets more and more an impression that he is in a forest in Northern Europe. The temperature has decreased to about 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Sometimes light misty forms hover and float across the descending and ascending path. At every open space in



Foto :

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

Mt. Welirang. The Stone Field.

the wood the traveller will discover the walls of the Ardjoeno and the Kembar. At last, at about half past five, a small clover-field succeeds the wood, then a group of trees is passed, and the traveller descends to another clover-field where is the mountain hut *Lali Djiwo* ("Forgotten Soul").

At six o'clock the thermometer marks about 35° F.

In the Visitors register is i. a., the following note (in Dutch):

"June 22nd 1896, 10 a. m. The roses are frozen. In the swimming bath the ice is half



Foto:

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

Mt. Welirang. Part of the crater-wall.

an inch thick. At 3.42 p.m. made a gap in the ice."

But the beds are provided with good blankets.

The tourist should rise next morning at 4 or half past 4, in order to leave at 5 or half past 5 for the top of the Welirang. It is rather cold, so that a coat may be recommended.

Shortly afterwards the sun rises, lighting the stems of the *tjemara* wood. Forest fires which formerly often occurred here have burned the trees black.

On an open space is a hut of the sulphur carriers, a very primitive affair, built of branches and tjemara needles. In this the inhabitants, lying down on heaps of grass and covered with grass, pass the night, while they keep watch turn by turn near the wood fire in the hut. For three hours these people climb a rather steep path almost to the top of the Welirang, where they gather the sulphur amidst dense sulphur vapours; and then, with a burden of 150 pounds each they descend to the hut and



Foto:

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

Mt. Welirang. One of the craterpits.

on to Pandaan, where they sell the sulphur for *f* 2.50 per load.

The path up the mountain is cut like a

staircase; but notwithstanding this fact the traveller is sometimes obliged to rest for a while. It ascends continually, and at every bend new landscapes, new plains catch the eye. To the north and north-east and east is an immense plain and the sea. The Penanggoengan cone is like a monument. In the south-east is the long mountain ridge of the Tengger, to the south the Atjek Atjek, the Koetoegan, the Koekoesan, the Djembangan and the mightiest of all in Java, Mt. Smeroe, which at intervals of about eight minutes sends up a prodigious cloud of smoke, volcanic ash and stones.

At last a large stone-covered mountain plain is reached. On the left and right are ravines, the bottom of which cannot be seen. Past fantastically shaped gigantic pieces of rock the path leads across narrow ridges to the top of the Welirang. As a rule there is a very strong breeze.

A deep hollow crater is reached, on the slope of which are five or six holes very near each other, and from which arise sulphur vapours. Then the visitor should direct his steps towards the western ridge, and beneath him he will see a dense sulphur vapour, whirling round by the force of the wind.

Big pieces of golden sulphur are extracted

by the sulphur gatherers by means of large sticks, and then carried to a heap at a point where the vapour is thinner.

Straight ahead are Mt. Andjasmara and the Argawayang Mts.; then, to the left, Mt. Darawati and the Radjegwesi and the Kawi Mts.; and in the blue distance the fantastic Keloet, with Mt. Wilis and Mt. Lawoe, hardly visible to the naked eye. And if the traveller ascends somewhat higher, to the south east, he will behold the Plain of Malang and still farther the volcano Smeroe again, to the top of which slowly rises a bank of clouds.



Foto: O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.
Tjemaras and Ferntrees.

The ascent of Mt. Welirang, from Lali Djiwo, takes 3 or 4 hours, the descent $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 hours.

From Lali Djiwo to Prigen (Trètès), on horse-back, in 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Charges: the visitor has to pay *f* 1.— to the “mandoer” of Lali Djiwo, *f* 2.50 for lodging and *f* 0.50 for stabling a horse.

The charge for a horse from Prigen to Lali Djiwo and back is *f* 4.— for a coolie to carry food, drinks etc. from Prigen to Lali Djiwo and the remainder back again *f* 1.50; for a coolie from Lali Djiwo to the top of the Welirang *f* 0.50.

LAWANG.

Lawang is situated at 1635 feet above sea level, on the railway from Sourabaya to Malang.

It is quite a small place, but is chiefly interesting for its lovely surroundings. It is the starting point for tourists who wish to visit the health resort **Nongko Djadjar** or who want to go to **Tosari** via Nongko Djadjar.

Tourists who make this trip should wire beforehand to the Manager of Nongko Djadjar (telegram address: ~~Weyrich~~, Lawang) for horses or sedan chairs and pack-horses at Poerwodadi, as the trip is made from Lawang per trap in 25 minutes to Poerwodadi and thence on horseback or sedan chair to Nongko Djadjar.

A by-path of the road to Poerwodadi leads in five minutes to the Soember Porrong lunatic asylum and the traveller should not omit to see this asylum, which is one of the best of its kind east of the Cape of Good Hope. It

was, ten years ago, established by Dr. Lykles a well known psychologist and philanthropist.

There are now about 1200 native and 200 European patients, and Soember Porrong is being steadily enlarged.

All forms of compulsion are excluded; the patients are allowed as much freedom as possible. There are no walls round the buildings.



and annexes; the grounds are surrounded by hedges of shrubs; every pavilion has a garden. Patients who are inclined to work, are afforded every opportunity: cattle-breeding, vegetable-growing and several kinds of handicraft are carried on, e. a. baskets making. Both the native and European patients have clubs, where bioscope, wayang and gamalang performances are given.

There is, of course, a separate building for

dangerous patients. But strait waistcoats are unknown -- dangerous patients are especially treated. Should they show signs of excessive rage they get a cold bath.

The whole establishment makes an excellent impression and is often visited by physicians from abroad.

The present director is Dr. Hulshoff Poll.

On horse-back it takes three hours from Poerwodadi to Nongko Djadjar; — per sedan chair a little longer time is required.

Tourists are recommended to travel with small trunks (not larger than a cabin trunk) as two of these trunks can be transported by a pack-horse. If one travels with big trunks, one wants the services of coolies, for whom one should also wire beforehand to Nongko Djadjar. It is a lovely road from Poerwodadi to Nongko Djadjar.

The charge for a trap from Lawang to Poerwodadi is *f* 0.75, via Porrong *f* 1.—.

A horse from Poerwodadi to Nongko Djadjar *f* 2.50, a sedan chair *f* 4.50, a pack horse *f* 1.—., a coolie *f* 0.75.

The Hotel Nongko Djadjar is built on the pavilion system and is very good. The different

buildings are situated in a large garden, the "Hortus Tenggerensis", where numerous foreign plants are to be found. The hotel has its own kitchen garden. It is situated 4000 feet a.S. and has a delightful climate.

Several trips can be made from Nongko Djadjar on horse-back as well as on foot, and the paths through the government coffee plantations are in excellent condition.

The trip to the fall of **Ramboet Moyo** can be done in about 4 hours there and back, the horse travelling at a foot's pace, as the tourist has to follow the guide. The fall of Ramboet Moyo is 300 feet high, but the volume of water is inconsiderable. The trip is, however, quite romantic, the path leading through wonderful forests and past luxuriously green-covered ravines, and the surroundings of the fall are so idyllic, that the traveller will not regret this excursion. The route is via the villages of Poenging, Djadjang Woeloe and Palingsan, returning *via* Andonosari.

The charge for a horse is *f* ~~75~~ 2.50

Other waterfalls, near the hotel, are those of *Nongko Djadjar* and *Wonosari*.

Beautiful trips can also be made to **Veth's Hoogte** (Hill), **Lawangan Hill**, and to the **Cinchona plantations**.

All these excursions can be made in some 2 or 3 hours.

TOSARI.

A. From Nongko Djadjar to Tosari.

The views which the traveller has from this road vary at every bend of the road and are a joy to the eye.

Past dense woods the curved road ascends and descends, past waterfalls springing from fissures in the rocks and past deep ravines filled with an over-abundance of tropical and sub-tropical vegetation.

A by-path leads to **Veth's Hoogte** (Hill) where a splendid view is obtained.

Farther on, bordering the road, are long hedges of fuchsias. Here and there red geraniums may be seen and an abundance of nasturtium grows here, varying from yellow to orange and red. Successively the traveller passes by the villages of Klètok, Ngadiredjo and Mororedjo. Then beneath him on the left, he perceives the uniform roofs of the village **Ngadiwono**, the houses of which are built close to each other. A steep path descends to this village and then debouches again on the main road.

At Ngadiwono is the health resort Hotel Tengger, proprietor Mr. Elfferich. The hotel is built on a plateau and the appointments are quite simple. But there are few visitors to Nongko Djadjar and Tosari, who do not once at least go to Ngadiwono to breakfast. For the Hotel Tengger has a large number of cows, the butter is made at the hotel and the kitchen



Foto:

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.
Near Tosari.

of the Hotel has a very good reputation. The cultivation of vegetables is, however, the principal means of existence and lots of baskets with vegetables are sold to the Royal Dutch Packet Company.

From Ngadiwono it takes half an hour on horse-back to reach Tosari. The paths are very

steep, but the horses strong and accustomed to this kind of work. From the ridges, planted all over with European vegetables, the traveller descends to a little stream and then ascends the path leading to **Tosari** (the old part of the Sanatorium) and **Telogosari** (the new part).

It takes 3 or 4 hours from Nongko Djadjar to Tosari.

Charges for a horse f ~~1.75~~^{2.50}, for a sedan chair f 4.75, for a pack-horse f 1.—, for a coolie f 0.75.

B. From Sourabaya via Pasoeroean to Tosari.

Leaving Sourabaya (Goebeng station) at 8.12 a. m. the traveller arrives at Pasoeroean at 9.39 a. m. whence he goes per trap as far as Pasrepan; there he takes another trap, to Poespo, where he should have tiffin. Tosari is reached from Poespo on horse-back in $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 hours per sedan chair in 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The traveller should wire beforehand to: "Agent Sanatorium Tosari, Pasoeroean" to reserve rooms.

Railway fares: Sourabaya—Pasoeroean 1st cl. f 2.75, 2nd cl. f 2.—.

The road from Pasoeroean to Poespo is in very good condition. Past Pasrepan it has many grades and curves and is a lovely mountain road.

Poespo is situated at 2500 feet a. S. It is the acclimatization station for the Sanatorium



Foto

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

The Nymph's Bath.

Tosari and affords a lovely view of the plain. The road to *Tosari* (6000 ft. a. S.) leads

through a beautiful region, past vertiginous ravines, bordered with *tjemara* trees which have some resemblance to fir trees.

Between Poespo and Tosari is a monkey colony, but in rainy weather the monkeys hide themselves at the bottom of the ravine under leaves.

Arriving at Tosari in the afternoon clouds often cover the path. But they are clean and healthy and perfectly dry.

From Pasoeroean to Pasrepan in 2 hours; charge for a trap *f* 2.50; from Pasrepan to Poespo 2 hours; charge for a trap *f* 3.—, from Poespo on horse-back or per sedan chair to Tosari 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Charge for a horse *f* 2.—, for a sedan chair *f* 3.85; pack-horse *f* 0.75, coolie *f* 0.60. The traveller is kindly requested not to give any tips.

Charge for tiffin at Poespo *f* 2.—.

T O S A R I.

Tosari, at 6000 feet a. S., is the paradise of Netherlands India nay the paradise of the East.

From the terrace of the Hotel and Sanatorium Tosari (Director J. H. J. van Barmen

W. J. B. van Barmen

KEY

Railway with station
 Steam tram " "
 Tourist Road "
 Tourist Horse and Foot path
 High Road
 Ry. path
 Horse path
 Foot path
 Lake
 Fish-preserves.

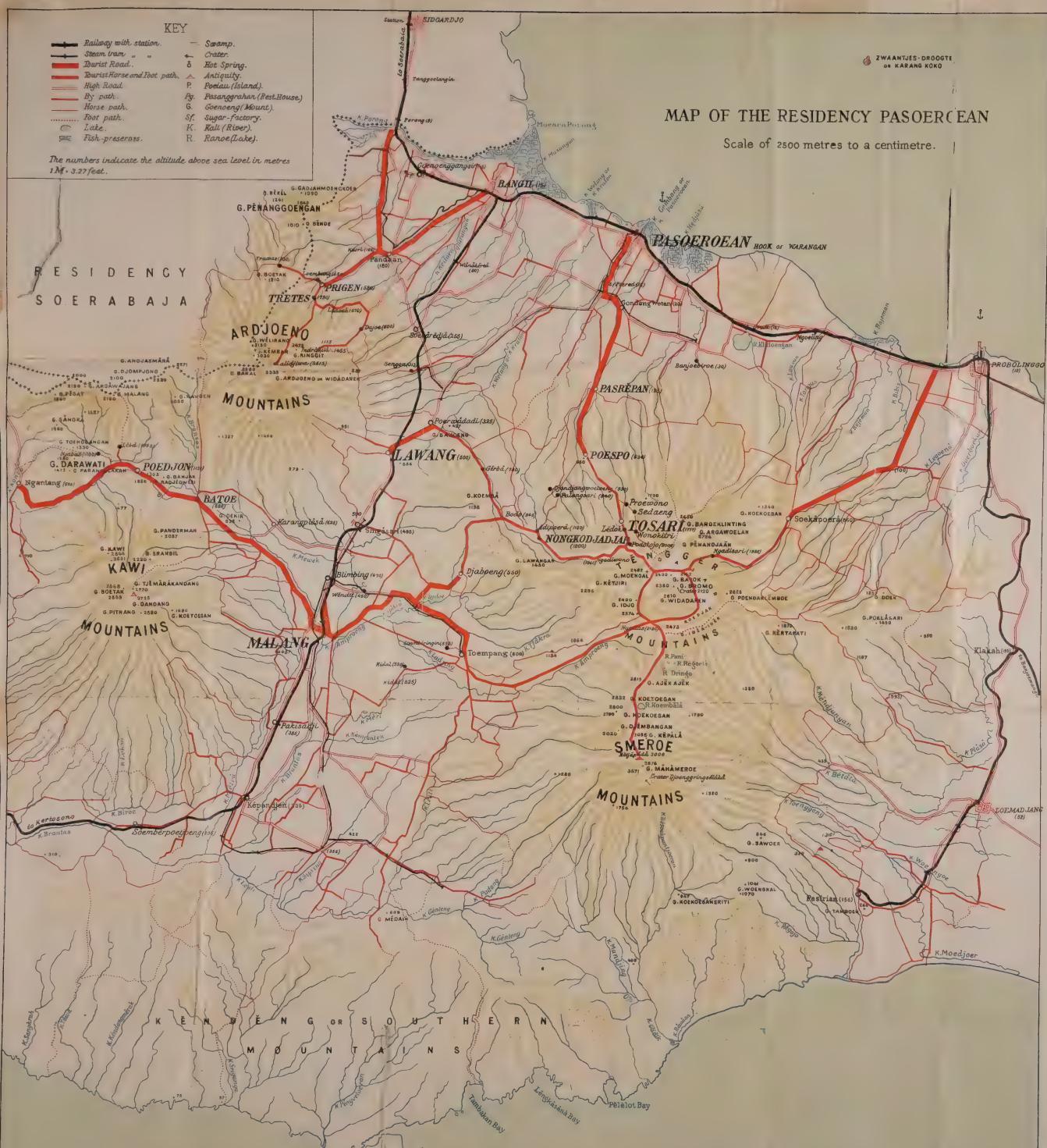
Swamp.
 Crater
 Hot Spring.
 Antiquity.
 Poelau (Island).
 Pg. Pasanggrahan (Rest-House).
 G. Genceng (Mount).
 Sf. Sugar-factory.
 K. Rali (River).
 R. Range (Lake).

The numbers indicate the altitude above sea level in metres
1M = 3.27 feet.

ZWAANTJES-DROOGTE
OR KARANG KOKO

MAP OF THE RESIDENCY PASOEROEAN

Scale of 2500 metres to a centimetre.



INDIAN OCEAN

't Loo M. D.) looking straight ahead, i. e. northwards, the visitor has a view of the Plain of Pasoeroean and Bangil; the curves of the coast are distinctly defined by the white line of surf. Seen from here the sea seems very near; when the weather is clear and the mists have not yet spread over the plain, it shows a richness of green and fallow-brown



Foto: O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.
Native village Ledok, near Tosari.

and golden hues, and the reflecting water surfaces of the fish preserves are like silver in the rays of the sun.

Following the coast-line one perceives the place — “where the rivers mingle with the ocean”.

And in the north-east, in a vague-blue haze may be seen the small island Zwaantjesdroogte.

Eastwards, at a shorter distance, are the mountain ridges of the Baroeklinting (8600 ft.), the Ärgawoelang (8907 ft.), and the Penandjaän (9058 ft.).

In the north-west, standing solitary in the plain, is the cone of the Penanggoengan, and south of it the mighty five-topped Ardjoeno, which with Mt. Kawi (still more to the south) dominates the plain — two mighty mountain masses, distinctly defined against the blue sky when the weather is clear, so, that the forests on the ridges can be seen as a fine, fantastic line against the azure back ground.

And when the mists begin to cover the plain, so that it gradually fades away, then it is, as if those huge masses rise from the plain, and in the thin vale of clouds they are almost unreal, no longer matter: a *fata morgana*.

..... Like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yes, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a wrack behind.

Mt. Ardjoeno and Mt. Kawi are seen to best advantage from Tosari. Here the tourist beholds these mountains from a height of 6000 feet, and in an atmosphere unusually rare.

Broad and strong is God Ardjoeno, and the Sleeping Virgin of the Kawi is distinctly visible. She lies with her head to the south, the hands folded on her breast and her knees a little bent upwards; her feet seem nearly to touch Ardjoeno.

Mist and cloud often envelop the mountain ridges before midday, and hover over the plain



Foto:

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

Grotto near Tosari.

and over the paths. One may be quite in them. But they do not cause a shiver; these clouds are not damp and chilling; this pure, strengthening air, which one inhales eagerly, might be pure ether; one feels so fresh and so light.

Suddenly, sometimes in the morning hours, these mists arise, when nature is but half awake and all things glittering drowsily in the sunshine.

Then slowly, slowly, rises a cloud-curtain,

spreading far and wide over the plain and all the shining sawahs and fields, the mighty Ärdjoeno and the Kawi, and the Penanggoengan, ghost-like, disappear. From the depth of the ravines heavy mists glide forth snake-like, creep up the slopes, and spread slowly in undulating waves.

The Hotel and Sanatorium Tosari is excellent, nay it ranks among the foremost in the East. It has a good cuisine. There is a spacious recreation hall, a reading room, and a tennis court. There are single rooms and well appointed pavilions.

Numerous **excursions** can be made in the vicinity of Tosari, and good walkers can make several trips on foot in this delightfully cool climate, which has earned for Tosari the proud title of the Darjeeling of the Dutch Indies.

Among other little excursions there is a walk by the “**Leverlaantje**” (Liver path) which is quite level and leads past charming ravines. There is also the trip to **Ngadiwono**, mentioned above (see A, page 38); but the road thither is anything but level.

A very nice walk is that to the **Nymph's Bath**, only forty-five minutes from the Hotel.

Here is a small waterfall, to be reached by walking a little distance along a narrow mountain stream; now and then the traveller has to step from one stone to another. The view is not extensive, but extremely romantic and *pretty*.

A zig-zag path leads from near the Nymph's Bath to **the Hindoo village Wonokitri**



("fruit-trees forest"). There are three Hindoo villages — **Proewono** ("already existing in the old times"), **Sedaeng** ("place where extraordinary sirih grows") and **Wonokitri**, the "Three Dessa's" (villages) as they are called at Tosari. They are quite unique, are these Hindoo villages, with the houses built close to each other, in contrast to other Javanese villages. Though the villages themselves are not beautiful

or picturesque, the *trip* to the "Three Dessa's" is so charming that one will never forget it.

Those hills planted with vegetables, and the *tjemaras* bordering the roads and on the slopes give this landscape a character of its own and not at all resembling that of the panoramas in the Preanger Regencies.

The *tjemaras* are such very slender, fine trees, and especially the kind which one meets with at Tosari.

When the wind blows through these woods it sounds like the murmur of the sea or the rustling of a mountain stream or of a waterfall.

TO THE PENANDJAAN.

A landscape on the moon.

The traveller is recommended to leave early, at 5 or 6 a.m.

A zig-zag path descends from Tosari and *via* Wonokitri to a splendid *Tjemara* wood, on the slope of Mt. Penandjaan. Lower, descending to the ravines where brooklets trickle, are the vegetable fields; sometimes the voice is heard of a boy or girl working and singing in the fields, the sound rising pleasantly at a distance among the hills in the thin mountain air.

The path ascends always. Behind the traveller rise from the plain the mighty massas of the Ardjoeno and the Kawi, surrounded by a thin



O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.
 Foto: The Sand-Sea with Volcano Bromo, Mt. Batok and Mt. Widodaren.
 Volcano Smeroe in the back-ground.

blue veil of clouds. A bend of the path shows the junction of three roads. The traveller should take the path on the left, and some moments

afterwards the horse attendant announces "Goenoeng Pret" (Mt. Pret). From here the first view of the Sand Sea can be obtained, somewhat hidden behind trees and shrubs. But the traveller should restrain his impatience a little. The path turns to the left, ascends to the top of the Penandjaan.... where, from a height of 9000 feet, the tourist beholds a spectacle, indescribable in its grandeur, majesty and awe. It is one of the wonder spots of the world — unique, unforgettable.

It is like a landscape on the moon, that enormous sea of sand with the gigantic crater of the **Bromo**, connected with the *Giri*, and the *Widodaren*, and, in the fore-ground, standing by it-self, the regular, ribbed stunted cone of the Batok.

Surrounding the Sand Sea is the high wall, of which the Penandjaan forms a small part.

It is impossible to get any idea of the area of the Sand Sea if one does not happen to see some living creature on it. Following with the eye the path leading from the Bromo to the right, to the Moengal Pass, the traveller will sometimes discover a very, very small moving spot — a man or a horse.

And the Smeroe too, with its smoke panache which seems to rise so slowly, like a thick

sheet of cotton-wool, but in reality is shot up with great rapidity, seems very near.

The ash-cone is regularly shaped on both sides.

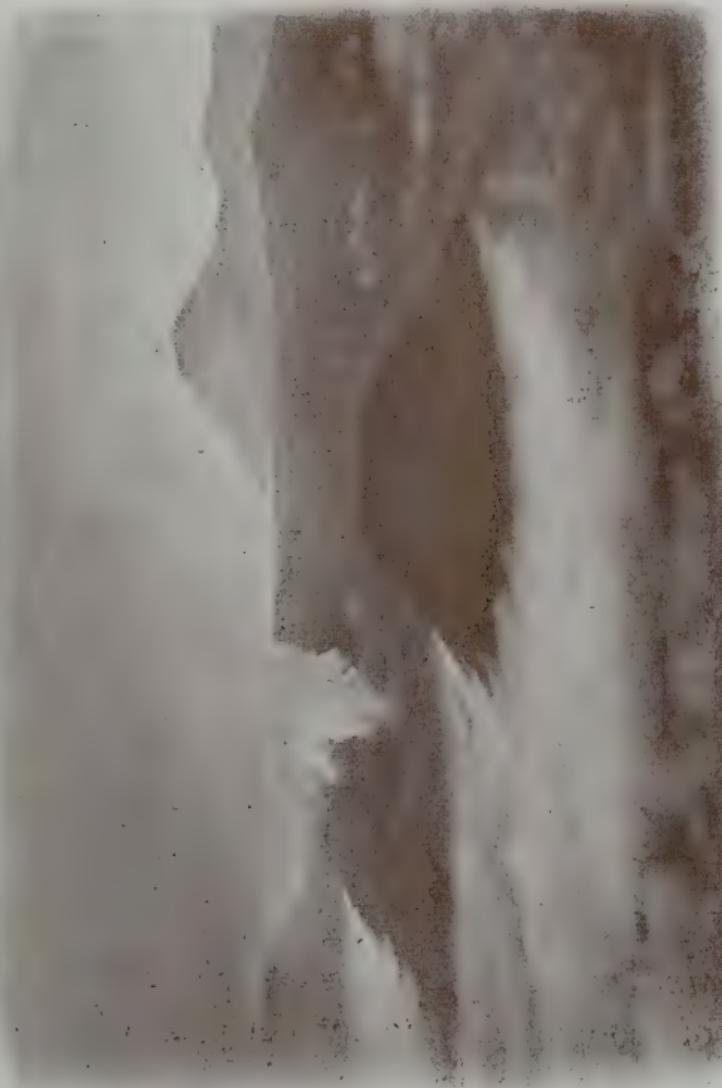


Foto: O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.
The Sand-Sea in Clouds. The active volcano Bromo, the Batok, the ridge of the Widodaren, and in the back-ground the volcano Smeroe.

Sometimes the dull roar of the Bromo can be heard, and thick vapours may be seen arising from the bottom of the enormous crater.

The part of the wall opposite to the Penandjaän is the Idèr-Idèr.

To the left (east) this border wall of the Sand Sea suddenly slopes down into a much lower and perfectly straight bulwark, which reminds one of a dyke wrought by human hands, running perpendicularly with the Idèr-Idèr, and with the Moengal. The wall east of the Moengal extends in a fantastically and declivitous manner. To the right by means of hill ranges, it becomes connected with the Idèr-Idèr and the south-west border of the Widodaren. To the left, it rises with a row of continually graduating tops, to the Penandjaän and the Argawoelan. The Idèr-Idèr also reaches its highest point just above the connecting dyke towards the east, called Goenoeng Poendaq-Lemboe. The dyke itself is called the Tjemara-Lawang, or the Gate of the Spirits.

Right across it, an extensive view is obtained. In bright weather we can see the notched edge of the *Yang Mountain* and the cone of the *Lamongan*, which is always smoking. To the south, of course, is the majestic cone of the *Smeroe*; thus there are three working volcanoes close to each other. The explanation of this landscape is given as follows.

The Dasar, or Sand Sea, is the bottom of

the gigantic crater of a no less gigantic volcano, the Tengger. The crater is surrounded by a circular wall, of which, in the north-east, a small part has been cut away. The rounded sides form, on the north the Moengal, and on the south the Idèr-Idèr. The interruption of the circuitous crater-wall by the linear dyke Tjemara-Lawang is evidently the result of an



eruption which caused the mountain to split to the very foot, and allowed the mud and lava to run from the crater through the gap into the valley. High north and south walls (Moengal and Idèr-Idèr) stretch far away in an easterly direction past the Sand Sea along the whole mountain slope, like the side walls of a mountain rift that keeps getting lower. This rift is the ravine of the Kali Bates.

When the working of this giant crater had begun to decrease or had entirely ceased, new craters formed in this interior. There are four of these, three of which lie upon one volcanic cleft, running in a. S. W.-N. E. direction along the head-axis of the Sand Sea, which at the same time is the middle line of the ravine of Kali Bates. They form inner and outer circles, and have apparently risen consecutively — the Widodaren, the Giri and the Bromo.

The fourth, the Batok, lies north of the great eruption-cleft, stands by itself, and is quite intact. A fifth small volcano, the Goenoeng Kembang, lies south of the Giri, and forms, apparently, the highest point of the Widodaren. The crater-bottoms of the Widodaren and the Giri appear as small sand lakes between their partly destroyed surroundings. They are called the Segara-wedi ¹⁾ Kidoel and the Segare-wedi Lor. The Giri has destroyed the east edge of the Widodaren, and cast itself up again inside its crater, to give place in its turn, on the east side, to the Bromo, rising as an outward-touching crater.

The deathlike silence over this spectacle of

¹⁾ Segara-wedi means Sand Sea.

the destructive forces of the earth; the mysterious quietness of the grey-green mountain sides and the bleak sandy desert, is undisturbed by the metallic rustling of the wind through the tjemaras.

Sometimes we are surprised by the sound of voices from the other side of the sandy plain, but we seek in vain for human beings.



Foto:

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

Clouds covering the Sand Sea.

If we accidentally distinguish a pedestrian or horseman in the midst of the Dasar, then, and not till then, do we realise what gigantic dimensions that plain and also the surrounding mountain sides must have. Everything is too light, too clear, too peaceful, too silent to convince the spectator that inside the bowels of those apparently slumbering mountains, the blazing crucibles of the earth are hidden. But

the consciousness of their presence gives to the extraordinarily beautiful landscape something mysterious and thrilling. The conviction that the unbroken stillness is deceptive and treacherous, fills us with wonder and awe.

It is impossible to descend from the Penandjaän to the Sand Sea.

The descent can be made from the **Moengal Pass**, to be reached from Tosari in two hours, at a foot's pace, by a road which in beauty is hardly inferior to the road to the Penandjaän.

From the *Straits Times Annual 1905—1906* may be quoted these words: "Volumes might be written to describe the impression that the view of this extraordinary spectacle (the Sand Sea) conveys to the astonished traveller when it first bursts upon his gaze from the crest of the Moengal Pas".

And yet this spectacle is surpassed by the one from the top of the Penandjaän.

Near the Moengal the path divides, the left one leading to a small plateau (the above-mentioned crest), the right one to the Sand Sea. From the plateau the descent to the Sand Sea is made in 20 minutes by a steep zig-zag path. The traveller should not make the descent on horse-back (as this is too dangerous) but should lead the horse by the bridle.

THE TRIP TO THE BROMO is very easy, as it can be done on horse-back (or per sedan chair) almost to the crater ridge. The last 300 or 400 yards must be done on foot, but there are bamboo ladders to facilitate the climb.

Suddenly the traveller looks into the 670 ft deep, funnelshaped crater, whence thick columns of vapour generally rise with a terrible noise.



Foto:

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

In the Sand Sea. The volcano Bromo.

In the crater pit molten sulphur, a glow of fire and tongues of flames can be distinguished — a regular hell, an incarnation of Dread, of Terror...

It takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours from Tosari to the Penandjaän, 2 hours from Tosari to the Moengal Pass. 20 minutes from the Moengal Pass to the Sand Sea, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 hour from the foot of the Moengal Pass to the crater wall of the Bromo.

Ascending the Moengal Pass (on horse-back) takes 30 to 40 minutes.

Charge for a horse to the Penandjaän *f* 3.25, sedan chair *f* 5.05; a horse to the Moengal Pass *f* 2.75, sedan chair *f* 3.85; a horse to the Bromo *f* 3.50, sedan chair *f* 5.65.

EXCURSION TO THE LAKES.

An excursion to the lakes on the saddle of the Tengger and the Smeroe is one of the finest trips, to be made from Tosari, but the traveller has to rise very early in the morning and will be in the saddle for about twelve hours, if he would see two of the lakes, Ranoe Pani and R. Regoelo, only. If he wants to see the Rawa Dringo and Ranoe Koembala he cannot be back in less than twenty hours.

Tourists who intend to go to the top of the volcano Smeroe should note, that the road to the lakes forms the first part of the road to the Smeroe.

Intending tourists to the lake *Ranoe Pani* should leave Tosari at 4 a.m. As it is rather cold in the early morning and there is often a fresh breeze, they are advised to put on a coat. To avoid being scorched by the sun,

later on in the day, ladies should take with them a gauze veil and gloves.

The only sounds to be heard are the steps of the strong mountain ponies and the peculiar rustling of the *tjemaras*.

Sometimes when the wind gets stronger the



Foto:

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

The Path to the Crater wall of the Bromo.

rustling becomes a roaring like that of a storm-beaten sea.

Looking backward, over the plain, the traveller will distinguish points of light showing the position of various sugar factories.

At about five o'clock a faint light is seen in the east, at half past five (Batavia time, which is used throughout Java) the sun begins

to rise. The mighty orange-yellow fire-globe rises stately above the horizon, and all nature suddenly awakens.

Through the tjemara woods, past *kemlendingans* and *tinolayoe*, the sacred herb of the Tenggerese, the path leads to the *Moengal Pass*. Here the wind, as it drives away the mists is cold and penetrating. Vague and unsubstantial stand out the old volcanoes in the Sand Sea, the regularly-shaped Batok and the Widodaren enveloped to half their height by a thin veil of delicate white cloud, floating over the surface of the Sand Sea.

Higher up, however, above the mists, the mountain tops are clearly defined in the morning sky. There is, too, apparently quite close at hand, the ideal cone of the mighty Smeroe, crowned with a pearl-grey smoke panache.

After a short halt for breakfast, the traveller descends to the Sand Sea (it is now about half past six). Then he turns to the right and traverses the Sand Sea past the Widodaren to the *Pass of Idjo*. On the top of the Idjo the path turns to the left, to the *Idèr-Idèr* (the southern wall of the gigantic Tengger crater).

Proceeding on the Idèr-Idèr, past yellow

*alang-alang*¹⁾ hills, the traveller has on his left the Widodaren ("Spirit of the Air") which

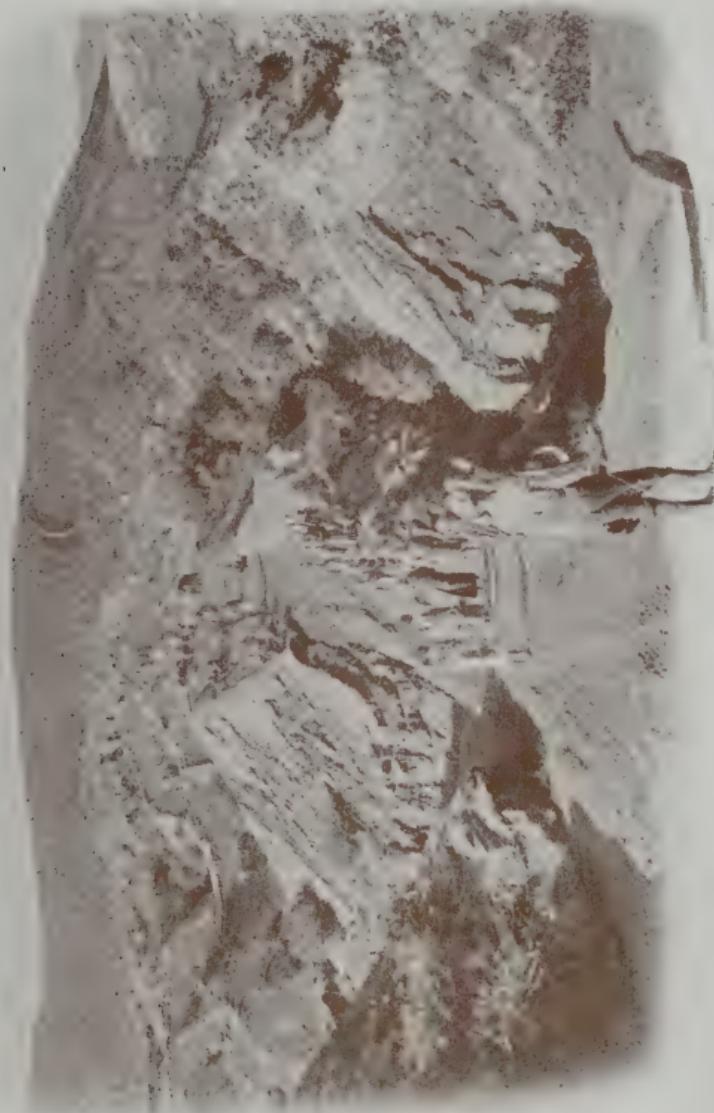


Foto:
O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.
The Path to the Crater wall of the Bromo during the Bromo festivities.

on this side is covered with a lovely green, luxuriant vegetation. The Sand Sea at this

¹⁾ High, coarse grass.

point no longer deserves its name. The vegetation on the ribs of the Widodaren and the overgrown slope of the Idèr-Idèr approach each other till in the Sea of Sand. Garden-cress (Nasturtium) and "Indian Edelweiss", chervil, large bunches of forget-me-nots, the yellow flowerets of fragrant fennel, and the red and orange *pellettans* give this part of the Sand Sea, bathing in the rays of the morning sun, the appearance of a gay and beautiful flower garden.

Farther on, in the direction of the Bromo, the Sand Sea again becomes a dry and barren plain (called *Roedjak*) with here and there bunches of yellow *alang-alang*, on which, at times, buffaloes may be seen feeding.

On the right several spurs of the Idèr-Idèr descend to the plain of Malang. On one of these is situated the highest village of the Tengger, *Ngadas* (7000 feet a. S.).

The road from Malang leads past Ngadas and debouches on the road whereon the tourist is travelling. It is about ten o'clock when this junction is reached. A little farther on the road from Malang descends rather steeply to the Sand Sea. (When returning from the lakes the tourist can return to the Moengal by this path).

The path to the lakes, however, which is very narrow, goes straight on. On the right the traveller has always a view of the Smeroe.

On the highest point of the Idèr-Idèr is the geodetic signal *T. T. 142*, whence a splendid view of the southern part of the Sand Sea can be obtained.



Ploughing Rice-fields with buffaloes.

Some minutes later a junction is reached, known to the guides under the name of *Ndangloc*. The main path follows the crater wall, but the traveller should turn to the right and descends to some hilly plains covered with *alang-alang*. Here and there a lovely bush with tall, big stems, stands like an oasis in the desert.

The path has many curves. On the left is a broad valley, like a river-bed, and then, after

rounding a hill, the traveller will suddenly perceive the lake, Ranoe Pani, to which the path descends with many curves.

This tropical Lake might be in Northern Europe, bordered as it is by grand old trees and *tjemaras* which resemble the fir trees of the Norwegian mountain lakes.

The leaves of the trees are reflected in a deep-green hue in the clear water. On the left is a hilly peninsula, the high, yellow grass glittering in the sun like mat gold. Behind the trees another little lake *Ranoe Ragoela*, may be seen, and on the right is the volcanic mass of the Smeroe, with its yellow-grey ash cone: when the sun lights the smoke column fantastic shadows form on the ash cone, broadening as the smoke column rises and spreads.

There is a large shelter on the lake, in which the tourist can lunch. An hour later (at 11.30) he will return to Tosari by the road mentioned above (the road from Malang), past the Wido-daren, the Bromo and the Batok, thence ascending to the Moengal.

The charge for a horse is *f* 6.

PLAN OF BATAVIA

Scale of 200 Meters to a centimeter.

0 500 1000 Meter



KEY.

- Railway.
- Steamtram.
- Electric tram.
- Post- & telegraph offices.
- Telephone-offices.
- Str. Street.
- Native temple (mosque).
- Christian cemetery.
- Native.
- Chinese.
- Gang (Lane).
- Prot. Protestant.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ETC. (NOT PRINTED IN CHARACTERS ON THE MAP).

- 1. Museum.
- 2. Govern. Palace (Formerly Palace of the Governors general, now Govern. Offices.
- 3. Fish Market (northern part old city).
- 4. Statue of Governor General J. P. Coen.

HOTELS.

- 5. Hotel des Indes.
- 6. " der Nederlanden.
- 7. Grand Hotel Java.
- 8. Hotel Wisse.
- 9. Central Hotel.

CLUBS.

- 10. Concordia (Waterloo-plein).
- 11. Harmonie (Rijswijk).
- 12. Amicitia (Meester-Cornelis).

BANKS.

- 13. Java-Bank.
- 14. Nederl. Ind. Handelsbank.
- 15. Factory Ned. Handel Mpl.
- 16. N. I. Escompto Maatschappij.
- 17. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
- 18. Chartered Bank of India, Austr. & China.

CONSULATES.

- 19. Norwegian Consulate.
- 20. Danish "
- 21. Portuguese "
- 22. Italian "
- 23. American "
- 24. Spanish "
- 25. Belgian Consulate.
- 26. Swiss "
- 27. British "
- 28. German and Russian Consulate.
- 29. French Consulate.
- 30. Austrian "

SHIPS-AGENCIES.

- 31. Rotterdam Lloyd.
- 32. Royal Dutch Packet Company. (In the same building: The Ships agency Ltd.) (Nederland Royal Mail, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Java-China-Japan Line), Rotterdam Lloyd.
- 33. The Ships agency Ltd.
- 34. Messageries Maritimes (French Mail).
- 35. Macaline Watson.
- 36. Campbell Mac'Coll.

≡ JAVA ≡
The garden of the East

PLAN OF
BATAVIA
WITH MAP
OF
JAVA

WELL-MANAGED STEAMERS AND
RAILWAYS ♦ SPLENDID MOTOR-
ING ♦ MOUNTAINCLIMBING ♦
HOTELS WITH MODERN COMFORT
THOUROUGHLY EASY AND SAFE

♦ TRAVELLING ♦ ♦

APPLY TO OFFICIAL TOURIST OFFICE:

♦ WELTEVREDEN, BATAVIA. ♦
BRANCH OFFICE: SOURABAYA
ROTTERDAM: LLOYD BUILDING
♦ WILLEMSPLEIN





Foto: O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.
Volcano Smeroe. The rising smoke column.

TO THE TOP OF THE VOLCANO SMEROE.

As far as *Radjapada* this excursion can be done by ladies who are well-trained mountain climbers. But climbing the ash cone is too fatiguing and too difficult for ladies.

The excursion should be made in the dry season, and cannot at all be recommended in the rainy season, as some very steep parts of the road are then dangerously smooth, e.a. the Klossot, the southern slope of the Ajeq Ajeq.

The excursion can be made in three days, but, when possible, four days should be assigned to it, because, if the traveller arrives on the top about noon or in the afternoon, he is quite enveloped in clouds.

The Hotel and Sanatorium Tosari has some very good tents. The largest tent is preferable.

The party should consist of from 4 to 6 travellers. It is not desirable to make such an excursion alone or with only one companion.

Each person has one riding horse and one pack-horse. The pack-horses with the luggage, food and drinks and the coolies must leave a day earlier and stop at Ranoe Koembala, so that the travellers can change their dress immediately on arrival. The coolies should be instructed to gather fire-wood at R. Koembala, grass for the horses, alang-alang for the beds, and to repair the hut, if necessary.

The best guides are: Pa Kasima, Pa Wagima, Pa Sarima and Pa Sakima. They must be engaged at the Hotel.

Though the horses are strong, the tourist is advised not to carry with him too much luggage.

As the pack-horses are met with at the end of the first day the traveller has to take with him his food and drinks for the first day viz. breakfast and lunch.

The luggage should consist of: 2 blankets, a piece of oilcloth or a tikar (matting) with a rug; a lantern, kettle, frying-pan, cooking-apparatus, plates, knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, dish-cloths, tin-opener, cork-screw, petroleum, matches, wound-dressing requisites, 2 empty petroleum tins, a bamboo water carrier

for transporting water from R. Koembala to Radjapada (one water-carrier will do for two people and three coolies), cord, newspapers, a strong iron-pointed stick, two suits, and two sets of clothing, towels, woollen shirts, soap.

When the company consists of 4 to 6 people the expense is from *f* 40.— to *f* 50.— each.



Foto: O: Kurkdjian, Soerabaya,
Volcano Smeroe. The rising smoke column.

A "Slametan" (a good-luck-dinner) is always given by the natives who go to the Smeroe for which the travellers have to pay *f* 3.—

It must be remembered that the pace is strictly defined by the guide, who travels on foot. In any case, travelling must be slow, or the horses will be worn-out before the end of the journey.

For the road as far as Ranoe Pani see the

foregoing excursion. If the tourists leave Tosari at 5.30 a.m., they will arrive at *R. Pani* at about 11.25. Here they will have lunch and a short rest. Leaving *R. Pani* at 12.35, they pass by the almost dried up *Rawa Dringo*. From here the path ascends the rather steep *Ajeq Ajeq*, covered with a splendid wood of old *tjemaras* with grey moss on the branches. At 2.15 the highest ridge (9218 ft.) of the *Ajeq Ajeq* is reached and a 10 minutes halt will be wellcome.

Then the path descends very steeply along a densely grown slope, the *Klossot*. A charming view is obtained of the *Smeroe* and the mountains before it. At 2.55 the foot of the *Klossot* is reached and the path leads into a valley; on the spot where the path turns to the left the lake *R. Koembala*, bordered by *tjemaras* and much like a Norwegian lake, comes into view. The northern shore of the lake is reached at 3.20, while the bivouac is on the west shore under old *tjemaras*. There is a heavy dew in the afternoon. During the night it sometimes freezes and the trees are covered with rime.

Next day the travellers should carry along with them only the barest necessities — the tent,

blankets, oil-cloth, food and drinks for $1\frac{1}{2}$ day and drinking water. The pack-horses go as far



Foto:

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

Volcano Smeroe with the huge smoke panache.

as the foot of the Smeroe and then return to R. Koembala. From the foot of the mountain

the baggage is carried to "the Antiquity" (*Radjapada*) by coolies.

The travellers should leave R. Koembala at 10 a.m. The path leads over the saddle of *Mt. Kepala* and *Mt. Djambangan* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour (or 2 hours halt included) to the foot of the Smeroe. Here a halt is made on the grassy plain on the border of the forest. The horses return to R. Koembala and will come back next morning.

After half an hour's rest the travellers continue their way. At the end of the plain the path descends suddenly to a ravine, which is crossed. Then the road ascends along the ridge of another ravine with perpendicular walls. The *tjemara* wood extends to the foot of the ash cone. In one hour 50 minutes (15 minutes' rest included) Radjapada is reached (2.35 p.m.), where on a small plateau, under *tjemaras*, are two Buddha images, for the greater part hidden under sand and ash. After the coolies have burnt incense and prayed before the images, they proceed to pitch the tent.

The temperature during the night is about 6° Celsius above zero, that is to say much higher than at R. Koembala, though Radjapada is 9800 ft. a. S. Probably the higher temperature is due to the fact that the cooling of the earth

is less owing to the forests. Should there be a clear moon, the ash cone can be climbed at 2 in the morning so that the top is reached at 5 a. m. and the travellers can behold the unique spectacle of sunrise.

The travellers should carry along with them to the top: cold tea or Apollinaris, rope and a coat. The cone is about 2000 feet high. The



Foto:

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

Near the Summit of the Volcano Smeroe.

Waiting for a new eruption.

lower part is even and consists of ash and sand. Higher up are small and large stones and on the top big blocks of lava. The upper part is somewhat steeper than the lower and intersected by a great number of gullies and furrows. The sand-tongues (the so-called "paradise-bridges") can be avoided. Otherwise the ascent is rather difficult, as the traveller has to sit astride of the paradise bridges, with a

rope under his armpits, and must be hoisted up by the coolies.

On the northern top (12000 ft.) is the geodetic signal "*Mahameroe*". The crater is on the southern top, called the *Droenggringselaka*.

It would be foolhardy to proceed to the edge of the crater, unless the eruptions should be occurring every half hour instead of every eight minutes, (as is usually the case).

In the early morning, when the weather is clear the grandest view one can imagine is obtained from the top of the Smeroe.

The descent from the ash cone takes about half an hour. The same day the traveller goes as far as R. Koembala and the fourth day returns to Tosari.

From Tosari the tourist can reach Malang, via Ngadas and Toempang, in about seven hours (see the chapter on Malang, page 15).

The excursion from Tosari via Nongko Djadjar to Lawang has been mentioned already (see Lawang).

A third road leads from Tosari via Moengal Pass and Sand Sea to the east via *Ngadisari* to *Soekapoera*, whence *Probolinggo* can be reached per trap (to be ordered a day earlier). Leaving Tosari at 4 a. m. and having lunch

in the Rest House (pasanggrahan) at Ngadisari, the traveller arrives at Probolinggo station just in time to catch the 1.34 train to Paseroeean and Sourabaya.

The shortest route, however, is via Poespo and Pasrepan to Paseroeean (mentioned-above under **B.**) On horse-back or per sedan chair from Tosari to Poespo $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 hours; from Poespo to Pasrepan per trap in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour, from Pasrepan to Paseroeean per trap in 2 hours.

Charge for a horse *f* 2.—., for a sedan chair *f* 3.85, for a trap from Poespo to Pasrepan *f* 3.—., for a trap from Pasrepan to Paseroeean *f* 2.50. Tips included.

The trip to the *waterfall of Ramboet Moyo* (see Lawang and Nongko Djadjar) can be made from Poespo on horse-back in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour, by a lovely road.

THE KAWAH IDJEN.

The Idjen plateau, covering an area of 53000 acres, is the bottom of an old crater, the largest in the world. Like the Sand Sea it is surrounded by a crater wall 2000 feet high from which rise several mountain tops. In the south east are the enormous craters of

the *Raoen* and *Soeket*, to the east the *Djampit* and *Ranti*, and in the west the *Merapi*; in the north-east are the *Ringngih Mts.*, while the old crater is bordered on the north by the *Kendeng ridge*, in which, as with the *Tengger* crater, is a clough, through which the water of the *Banjoepoetih* flows to the sea.

From the old crater bottom rise several



Foto.

O. Kurkdjian, Surabaya.

The Kawah Idjen.

minor peaks, some of which are pierced by a crater; they are, however, no longer active and are overgrown with yellow *alang-alang*. Large, barren grass plains extend beyond coffee plantations and forests.

The Sand Sea, however, is much more interesting than the Idjen Plateau.

Travellers who visit the Idjen Plateau generally go there solely for the purpose of seeing

the *Kawah Idjen*, 6867 feet a.S. (the crater lake of Mt. Merapi (9153 ft. a. S.).



O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

The Kawah Idjen. Solfatara.

Foto:

This excursion is made from *Banjoewangi*, on the east coast of Java, and until the mountain hut of the Official Tourist Bureau is ready

the trip must be made in one day. It takes 12 to 14 hours, and is therefore rather fatiguing. But the road is splendid, the views charming, and last but not least the Kawah Idjen itself is of a grandeur beyond comparison.

The traveller proceeds by train from Sourabaya or Pasoeroean to Banjoewangi, where he



Foto:

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.
The Kawah Idjen.

stops for the night at the Hotel Banjoewangi. Immediately on arrival a coolie must be sent to *Litjin* to order a saddle horse for five o'clock the next morning to await the traveller at *Litjin*.

Leaving Banjoewangi per trap at 4 a.m., *Litjin* is reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. From *Litjin* the traveller proceeds on horse-back to the Kawah

Idjen, past rice-fields and through a magnificent forest. About 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours later on a junction



Foto:

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

Idjen Plateau. The Banjoepoetih River.

is reached; the path on the right leads to the Kawah Idjen. The winding path debouches after 40 minutes on a small plateau, where



Foto: O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.
Idjen Plateau. The Waterfall
of the Banjoepoetih River.
the setting sun, show a wonderful richness
of colour.

there is a small zinc hut. From here the crater lake is reached in 25 minutes, by a steep and very narrow path. Suddenly the traveller sees the crater walls, and far beneath him the deep-green lake surrounded by perpendicular rocks.

The rocky walls glitter in the rays of the sun, and in the afternoon, when hit by



Foto

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.
Idjen Plateau. The Djeding.

The lake is one of the wonders of the world; and its splendour beggars description.

At first it is quite impossible to estimate its



O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

Idjen Plateau, The Lake Djeding

Foto:

area. From the rock near the point of arrival the traveller should throw a stone straight ahead, in the direction of the lake. He will



Foto: O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

probably suppose that the stone will fall in the centre of the lake: it falls, if thrown with vigour, just at the foot of the rock, in the water. A stone, thrown from the above-mentioned point, takes seven seconds to reach the foot of the rock, so that the height is

800 feet. And this is

not the loftiest part of the wall. A stone as big as a fist seems a marble when it falls into the water, and the sound when it reaches the water echoes like the report of a bullet.

It is possible to descend by a steep path to a small sluice (of the Banjoepait). From this path a splendid view of the Idjen Plateau is obtained.

On the south east border of the lake are solfatara, which can also be reached.

Leaving the Kawah Idjen at 11 a.m. the zinc hut is reached at 11.15, the main path to Litjin at 11.45, and Litjin itself at 3 p.m. From here the traveller returns to Banjoewangi per trap in 1 hour.

Charge for a trap (returnfare) *f* 6.—.

Charge for a horse *f* 6.—, horse attendant *f* 1.—.

SOURABAYA,

the capital of the residency of the same name, is situated at $7^{\circ} 14'$. Southern Latitude, and $120^{\circ} 44'$ E. L. Gr.



The roadstead of Sourabaya.

Owing to its very favorable situation on the sea and to its excellent road-stead it is the first commercial town of Netherlands India.

Passengers arriving by steamer disembark at the "Oedjoeng", whence a carriage (called "kossong") or the steam tram will convey them to the upper town, where two first class hotels — the **Hotel Simpang** and the **Hotel Embong Malang** are to be found.

Travellers by train should leave the train

at the upper town station (*Goebeng station*) as it is near the above mentioned hotels.

Sourabaya contains little worth seeing. To get a general impression of the town, the traveller is recommended to take a drive through the upper town (along *Simpang*, *Kayoon*, *Kaliiasin*, *Toendjoengan*, *Gembongan* and the banks of the *Kali Mas.*) and the lower town, espe-



Ampel.
The oldest quarter
of Sourabaya.

cially the Chinese quarter, where the tourist will get some idea of Sourabayan trade.

He will find it interesting to spend part of the evening on the terrace of the restaurant of **Grimm & Co.** or Hellendoorn, on Passar Baru, one of the busiest parts of the town.

Sourabaya has a large naval establishment and dock yards for the navy, which are, however, not open to the public.



Foto: O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.
Sourabaya
and Grimm's Restaurant.

Ships Agencies (Alphabetically arranged).

Messrs. Anemaet & Co., agents for the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes (French Mail), Chineesche Voorstraat.

Messrs. Aspin Miller & Co., agents for the Pacific Mail S. S. Cy., and for the Occidental & Oriental S. S. Cy., Panggoong.

Messrs. Behn Meyer en Coy, agents for the North German Lloyd, Chineesche Voorstraat.



Kemajoran Mosque. Sourabaya.

Messrs. Erdmann & Sielcken, agents for the Hamburg—America Line, Panggoong.

Messrs. Fraser Eaton & Co., agents for the Netherland Lloyd, the S. S. Cy. "Oceaan" and the Rheinisch Westfälischer Lloyd, Willemeskade.

Internationale Crediet- & Handelsvereeniging "Rotterdam", agents for the **Rotterdam Lloyd**, Willempleinstraat.

Messrs. Maintz & Co., agents for the Austrian Lloyd at Triest and the German Australian S. S. Cy. at Hamburg, Chineesche Voorstraat.

The Ships Agency Ltd., agents for the **Royal Dutch Packet Coy.**, the **"Nederland" Royal Mail Line**, the Java Bengal Line and the **Java—China—Japan Line**, Willemeskade.

Banks: Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Panggoeng.

Colonial Bank, Willemeskade.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chinese quarter, Handelsstraat (Kembangdjepoen).

Java Bank, Schoolweg.

Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. (agents: Messrs Fraser Eaton & Co.), Willemeskade.

Netherland Trading Coy, Societeitstraat.

Netherlands Indian Commercial Bank, Societeitstraat.

Netherlands Indian Escompto Maatschappij,
Panggoeng.

Trips: I. *To the Island of Madura*, by small steamer, lying near the old fortress Prins Hendrik.

1st. cl. *f* 0.50, 2nd. cl. *f* 0.25.

Landing place: Kamal, where there is a hotel, called "Nieuw Scheveningen".



Foto: O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.
Sourabaya. The Commercial Quarter. (On the left: the new building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation).

II. *To Grissee*, distant about 14 miles from Sourabaya. To be reached per carriage, motor car, bicycle, steam tram or steam boat. The latter means of conveyance is preferable, as the traveller gets a lovely view of the coast. It takes only one hour to reach Grissee. The steamers leave Sourabaya and Grissee at 6, 8, 10 a. m., 12 noon and 2 and 4 p.m.

On the left the traveller will distinguish, when the weather is clear, the Ardjoeno Mts., on the right the hills of Madura.

The anchor is cast, close to the pier of Grissee; a rowing boat (*tambangan*) conveys the travellers to the shore (charge 10 cents).

A tour through the town per trap is recommended (60 cents per hour). The visitor should see the tomb of the first preacher of Islam in Java — Maulana Malik Ibrahim. On the tombstone are plates with Arabic inscription. The legend says, that Maulana Malik Ibrahim transported his tombstone from his own country to Java; for, when he died at Gresik (1419), the Javanese did not yet know the Arabic language 1).

The traveller should not omit to go to Giri, at about 4 miles distant from Grissee. Giri is situated on a hill, 400 feet a. S., whence a fine view of the plain and the Sea is obtained. At Giri, near the Mohammedan mosque is the tomb of Soenan Giri (ask the care-taker, *djoer-roekoentji*), to show you the sacred kris "Soeroangoen angoen").

Five miles from Grissee, at Soetji, there are saltpetre caves. In the grottoes are numerous

1) It is, however, quite possible, that M. M. I. made a drawing of his tombstone and inscription and had it engraved by Javanese.

edible birds' nests (the grottoes are for that reason leased by the Government). Old houses



Sourabaya. River view.

at Grissee are purposely allowed, to remain empty, in order that the swallows may build their (edible) nests in the garrets and lofts; the profits being greater than the rent of the houses.

Travellers who wish to see native arts and handicrafts — the making of brass articles,



Foto :

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.

Sourabaya. Pasar Besar,

of wooden trunks and the weaving of "tjindèn" (coloured cloths adorned with snake hide patterns)

should call on the assistant resident (chief local authority), whose dwelling and office are near the shore, the native *regent* or the (native) *patih*.

Travellers can make Sourabaya the starting-place for all the trips mentioned in this book.



Foto:

O. Kurkdjian, Soerabaya.
Sourahaya. The Commercial Quarter.

Travellers in Java are kindly requested to abstain from the distribution of money in response to mere demand for "Persen" (Bakhshish, Tips) and bestow it only in return for some actual service rendered, or in cases of evident and established distress.

TIPS TO HOTEL BOYS:

FOR ONE PERSON $f\ 0.25$ to $f\ 0.50$
a day.

J A V A S S E A

MAP OF EAST JAVA

Key

- Railway
- Steam tram
- High Road
- By-path
- Horse path
- Antiquity
- P. Pulau (Island)
- G. Goerong (Mt.)
- K. Kali (River)

The numbers indicate the altitude above sea level in metres. 1 M = 3.27 feet.

S T R A I T S O F M A D O E R A

KARANGKONO OR ZWAANTJES DROSTE

KARANGMAS OR MEINDERTS DROSTE

I N D I A N

O C E A N

TIPS TO DRIVERS AND HORSE ATTENDANTS:

f 0.25 to *f* 0.50, ACCORDING TO DISTANCE AND GRADE OF THE ROAD.

SEDAN CHAIR COOLIES:

f 0.10 to *f* 0.15 EACH.

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“Java the Wonderland”, illustrated guide book for the Isle of Java.

Illustrated Guide Book for Batavia and the Vicinity.

Illustrated Guide Book for the Preanger Regencies.

Illustrated Guide Book for East Java.

Railway guide books, itineraries, maps, etc.

In the press:

Illustrated guide book for Central Java (Djokja, Solo etc.).

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